

CLEAR-CUT AWARD FOR WEATHER SIDE

Americans Win Most
Points in Fisheries
Controversy.

HAGUE TRIBUNAL MAKES DECISION

United States Sustained on Five
of Seven Questions Submitted.
English Much Pleased With
What They Win Con-
cerning Three-Mile
Limit.

Points in the Decision

The question of the right to make
laws regulating the fisheries is
decided in favor of Great Britain.

The court also upholds the British
contention in regard to large
bays being territorial waters.

Americans entitled to employ for-
eigners in their fishing and are not
liable to lighthouse dues.

Americans, when fishing, do not
lose their right of trading.

Americans may fish in bays and
creeks of Newfoundland, as in Lab-
rador.

Fishing regulations must be reason-
able and to be decided by expert
commission.

The Hague, September 7.—In the
gloomy little chamber of the perma-
nent arbitration court five judges who,
since the 1st of June have considered
the Newfoundland fisheries dispute be-
tween the United States and Great
Britain, this afternoon pronounced the
tribunal's historic verdict.

The decision gave neither principal
a clear-cut award, but in the seven
questions at issue supported the
United States in five and Great Britain
in two.

Summarizing the seven questions
submitted to the tribunal for arbitra-
tion, points Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7
were decided in favor of the United
States. Great Britain won points Nos.
1 and 6.

This court will be a memorable one,
because it settled finally the disputes
arising from the British-American
treaty of 1818, which have caused
continuous diplomatic controversies.

Chandler P. Anderson, the agent of
the United States; Samuel J. Elder, of
American counsel; and O. C. Wright,
secretary of the American Atlantic
Fisheries Commission, and other
Americans here are satisfied with the
result, giving the United States a victory
on five out of the seven questions
submitted to the court.

On one of the questions decided
in favor of Great Britain—No. 1—the
United States has raised certain ques-
tions of equity, which will be sub-
mitted to a special commission for
determination.

English are pleased with
the award, because under it the three-
mile limit is based on headlands, in-
stead of following the sinuosities of
the coast, and because sovereignty is
saved by confirming Great Britain's
right to make reasonable fisheries
regulations without the concurrence
of the United States.

The decisions reached by the arbitra-
tors, with one exception, were unan-
imous. The exception was on the
first question, in which Luis Drago,
the member from Argentina, filed a
dissenting opinion, supporting the con-
tentions of the United States.

The award provides that existing
disputed fishing regions shall be sub-
mitted to a commission, consisting of
one expert from each country and Dr.
Paulus Hoek, the fisheries adviser of
the Netherlands, and recommends the
organization of a similar permanent
commission to consider future disputes
on the question of regulating ships to
make entry or report at customs
houses, or to pay light and harbor
dues.

The award holds that the require-
ment of entry or report at custom
houses is not unreasonable, though it
should be made in a reasonable time,
and that the requirement of entry or
report, entry or clearance at a custom
house, nor to light, harbor and other
dues not imposed upon Newfound-
land fishermen.

The award holds that by the treaty
of 1818 permission is given to Amer-
icans to enter certain bays and harbors
for shelter, for supplies and to take
on board wood, water, based upon the
grounds of humanity. This should
not be conditional upon the payment
of dues, and reporting to the customs
houses, but that the treaty rights
hours should report to the officials.
If it is convenient and the opportu-
nity arises.

On question five, regarding what
point must be taken when measuring the
"three marine miles of any of the
coasts, bays, creeks or harbors," the
award recommends that the line be
based upon certain enumerated coast points,
and in giving his dissenting opinion
on this point, Drago holds that the
scheme should be a part of the award,
instead of a recommendation.

On question seven, the court decided
that fishing vessels are entitled to the
commercial privileges accorded to
other vessels, but cannot exercise them
at the same time on the same voyage
while acting under the treaty liberties
regulating fishing.

Gratification in London.
London, September 7.—The British
Colonial Office received the announce-
ment of the Newfoundland fisheries de-
cision at The Hague with considerable
satisfaction.

The award in favor of this country
on question 1 is particularly gratify-
ing, as the point involved is consid-
ered especially important from the im-
perial viewpoint, as it is considered
highly undesirable that the legisla-
tion of the British colony should have to
be referred to a foreign
power. The Colonial Office was some-
what surprised at securing a favorable
verdict on the question of bays.

New England Chiefly Concerned.
Washington, September 7.—The New-
foundland fisheries case is one of the
(Continued on Second Page.)

PINCHOT BECOMES LION OF THE HOUR

Almost Hysterical Ova-
tion Given to Former
Chief Forester.

HINES INCIDENT IS COMPROMISED

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana,
Stirs Crowd to Great Enthus-
iasm for Deposed Official.
Hill Makes Epigrams at
Expense of National
Government.

St. Paul, Minn., September 7.—With
the dazzling presidential and ex-presi-
dential luminaries shedding their rays
elsewhere, the light of the National
Conservation Congress became visible
to-day. The two sessions to-day, ad-
dressed by James H. Hill, Senator Bev-
eridge, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson
and others, were well attended and
enthusiastic.

Mr. Hill fell foul of epigrams at
the expense of the national govern-
ment, and was applauded.

Senator Beveridge waxed eloquent
to quite a different purpose, but the
crowd noisily approved.

Gifford Pinchot suddenly found him-
self in the limelight, and received an
almost hysterical ovation. Tears
sprang to his eyes, and were still in
his voice when he said a few words of
thanks.

Another feature of the day, but of
which the spectators knew little if
anything, was the closing of the Ed-
ward C. Hines incident.

Mr. Hines defied the Illinois delega-
tion, which had protested against his
being chairman of the credentials com-
mittee, on the ground that public goss-
ip had connected him too closely with
the alleged purchase of Senator Lorimer's
seat in the Senate. Mr. Hines had
told his fellow Chicagoans that he had
been appointed chairman, and that
since they had chosen to play "penny
politics," he would fight them all
along the line.

Compromise Alleged.
N. B. Baker, president of the Con-
gress, understanding that Mr. Hines
desired to serve, had appointed
Professor G. E. Condra, of the Univer-
sity of Nebraska. Professor Condra
suggested a compromise, which Mr.
Hines accepted, namely, that he
(Condra) should pass on the number
of delegates present, and then ask
that the committee be discharged. This
was done, and the incident declared
closed.

It was the Senator from Indiana who
stirred the crowd to the big ovation
at the mere mention of the former
national forester's name. Mrs. Eliza-
beth G. Grans, of New York, who
attended the Congress, said that she
stood up waving handkerchiefs in
both hands. She afterwards said that
she was so excited that she scarcely
realized that there was any one in
the hall but herself. Her example
led the crowd. Every body arose, and
it was a full minute before Senator
Beveridge could resume.

When he had concluded, Mr. Pin-
chot came from every part of the
house. He was finally dragged
forward, and in a shaky voice said:
"There are but few moments in a
man's life like this. It is magnificent
to hear the principals of conservation
of national resources acclaimed, as
you have done. I have fought many
years for conservation, and conserva-
tion has won. I thank you."

Senator Beveridge sounded his key-
note in the statement that this is one
nation, not forty-six nations.

Mr. Hill said that there are dangers
inseparable from national control. The
machine is too big and remote, he said,
and its operation too slow and costly.

Gets Down to Business.
With the big features of the congress
over with, namely, the addresses of
President Taft and former President
Roosevelt, the delegates expressed their
determination to-day to get down to
business. The meetings of Monday and
Tuesday were fairly long in welcoming
the distinguished speakers, leaving the
balance of the program to all but empty
benches.

Chairman Pardee, of the resolutions
committee, called the committee to or-
der to-day before the congress resumed.
The membership of the committee is
said to indicate that the platform to be
recommended to the convention will be
strongly along the lines of national
control, as favored by Colonel Roose-
velt and Gifford Pinchot.

The committee included the follow-
ing: George C. Pardee, California, chair-
man; Cyrus C. Babb, Maine; Mr. Meek-
ins, Maryland; E. A. Starr, Massachusetts;
Charles King, Michigan; F. W.
Kellogg, New Jersey; J. S. White, New
York; Charles L. Back, Ohio; M. P. Mc-
Crack, Pennsylvania; H. A. Border,
Rhode Island, and I. C. White, West
Virginia.

On Program for To-Day.
Addresses by J. H. Hill, Senator Bev-
eridge, Secretary of Agriculture Wil-
son and W. W. Finley, president of the
Southern Railway, were on to-day's
program.

Edward B. Hines, the Chicago lum-
berman, whose appointment as chair-
man of the credentials committee was
opposed by the Illinois delegation be-
cause of gossip connecting his name
with the election of United States Senator
Lorimer, said to-day that he would
not resign the chairmanship under fire.

Taft AGAIN AT BEVERLY
Plans Many Messages of Congratula-
tion on His St. Paul Speech.

Beverly, Mass., September 7.—Presi-
dent Taft got back to Beverly from
St. Paul, Minn., late to-day, making the
last stage of the journey by automobile
from Boston. In Boston the President
went to the Touraine Hotel to inquire
as to the condition of Senator-General
Lloyd W. Bowers, who is seriously ill
there, and was much gratified to hear
of a decided improvement in Mr. Bow-
ers' condition.

The President found many messages
of congratulation on his St. Paul speech
awaiting him here.

WHITE IN LEAD FOR GREAT PRIZE

English Aviator Sails to
Boston Light and
Return.

OUTDISTANCES TORPEDO BOAT

Later, With Johnstone and
Brookings, Goes After Altitude
Marks—Glenn Curtiss Puts
in New Record in Ac-
curacy Event, Bettering
Previous Score.

Boston, Mass., September 7.—Over
land and sea, Claud Grahame-White, of
England, sailed out to Boston light
and return late to-day in his Blériot
monoplane, the first competitor for the
Globe \$10,000 prize, the blue ribbon
event of the Harvard-Boston aero meet
at Atlantic. The course was one of
thirty-three miles, consisting of two
trips of seven miles each, straight
down the harbor to the light and re-
turn, then a number of turns on the
course, to make the total mileage. The
Englishman established a mark of
40 minutes 12-5 seconds, which, if not
bettered before the meet closes next
Tuesday night, will give him the big
prize.

Next to the flight to the Boston
light, interest centered during the af-
ternoon on the lofty climbs of John-
stone and Brookings, of the Wright
camp, and White, who went out after
altitude marks.

Johnstone was the first to
point his skids skyward, his wide cir-
cles sending him rapidly several thou-
sand feet into the air.

Glenn H. Curtiss did three circuits
of the one and three-quarter mile
course in 6 minutes 23-5 seconds.
White at the same time made his trial
in the air contest, and in landing made
the first mark in that event, 16 feet 6
inches, from a given point in his Far-
man biplane. A little later he brought
out his Blériot monoplane, and whirled
around the track in a speed event,
which was 13-5 seconds slower than
the time made by him Monday.

Immediately afterwards he
started in his Blériot for Boston light.
At an elevation of approximately
1,000 feet, White headed his machine
toward the sea, and the torpedo boat
Stringham, MacDonald and Bailey
took up the chase, but soon were out-
distanced. White turned and flew back
over the harbor, and in a few minutes
was off again on the second lap, before
the thousands below hardly had
time to catch their breath. The
torpedo boat followed, and the second
round of the course was done
with the same marked accuracy and
wonderful speed.

White again was back on the field.
While the crowds were still cheering
him Walter Brookings was sweeping
skyward in graceful spirals for alti-
tude.

The sight spurred White to further
endeavors, and he remained on earth
long enough to record his formal entry
in the altitude contest, with his speed
in Blériot, he shot like a falcon after
Brookings. White swung to the south,
reaching his highest mark, several
hundred feet above the field, and then
he was more to the northward. The
Englishman was the first to start
downward, and he shot out of the deep
gray clouds behind the grandstand in
a wonderful glide to the ground.

Johnstone had completed his alti-
tude flight just previous to the ascent
of Brookings and White, having made
at the same time the best mark in
duration for the meeting, one hour
forty-seven minutes twenty-four
fifths seconds.

Glenn Curtiss put in a new mark in
the accuracy event, making a land-
ing within sixty-three feet and ten
inches of the mark, bettering White's
mark by almost 100 feet.

ELEMENTS BEAT WEYMAN
Falls to Win Michelin Prize When It Is
Almost Reached.

Clermont, France, September
7.—Weymann, the American aviator,
who to-day attempted to win the
Michelin prize, fell short of his goal
for the first aeronaut who, with a pas-
senger, flies in six hours from the
French capital to the top of Fuy-Dre-
le-duc, and what sleep they man-
aged to snatch had to be taken in an
upright position. From the time the
steamer foundered after burning, the
West Point men rowed more than 150
miles before they were picked up by
the Devonian. Their food consisted
solely of raw bladders and water. The
men will be sent to England.

While he failed to win the Michelin
prize, the American aviator made one
of the most notable flights of the
year. He smashed the world's
record for a non-stop passenger run
by flying 13,621 miles, and also beat
the record for distance traveled within
twenty-four hours.

The aviator hopes to make another
attempt to win the Michelin prize next
week if the weather is not too bad.

RESCUED MEN REACH PORT
Crew Saved From Burning Steamer
Arrive in Boston.

Boston, Mass., September 7.—Bearing
the sixteen men rescued from the life
boat of the foundered British steamer
West Point, the Leyland liner Devonian
arrived from Liverpool to-day.

All suffered great hardships during
the five days they were drifting about
the ocean in an open boat. There was
not room in the boat for the men to
lie down, and what sleep they man-
aged to snatch had to be taken in an
upright position. From the time the
steamer foundered after burning, the
West Point men rowed more than 150
miles before they were picked up by
the Devonian. Their food consisted
solely of raw bladders and water. The
men will be sent to England.

MILITARY SIDE OF SHOOTING AFFAIR

Major Price Issues State-
ment of His Posi-
tion.

MO ATTEMPT MADE TO CONDONE CRIME

Point With Protesting Officers
Was Jurisdiction—Says Po-
liceman Was Discourteous.
Trial of Self-Confessed Of-
fenders Is Postponed
Until To-Morrow.

For the purpose of stating the facts
as ascertained by him in relation to the
discharge of weapons by privates of
his battalion while returning from the
sham battle on Monday afternoon and
of giving to the public the military
viewpoint of the affair and the result-
ing disagreement between his officers
and the police, Major L. T. Price last
night issued a statement. He gives in
detail the circumstances of the shoot-
ing, stating how it happened and that no
commissioned officer was with the of-
fending company.

Major Price reiterates his defense of
the action of Captain Stack and Lieut-
enant Kindervater, explaining that un-
der the circumstances he would have
acted as they did. His statement is a
matter of course, no fair-minded per-
son would believe that he or his officers
intended to condone the offense; it was
simply a question of jurisdiction.

Continuing, the battalion commander
maintains his position that the best
place for the punishment of the offend-
ers is within the bounds of military
discipline. It is for this that he has
condoned.

Says Police Were Discourteous.
Apparently the whole dispute arose
over the attitude of the police officers.
Major Price asserts that a request to
give up the alleged offender would have
been complied with, but that a de-
mand, made in what he says was a
manner "utterly lacking in the courtesy
which should obtain between officials
of different organizations," was natu-
rally resented. Therefore, the officers,
believing that a soldier on military
duty could be arrested by civil officers
only for felony, took the position that
Private Meredith should not be deliv-
ered to the police.

Major Price has also prepared a re-
ply to the letter of Adjutant-General
W. W. Sale, directing that he be given
a complete report of the occurrence.
General Sale in his communication
stated that as he had learned from The
Times-Dispatch that members of Com-
pany C, 1st Regiment, had been guilty
of "not only doing a bad thing, but
ordinance, but also creating excite-
ment, frightening citizens, disgracing
the uniform which they wore and re-
flecting discredit upon the State mil-
itia."

Promises Punishment.
Replying, Major Price states the
circumstances of the affair in detail,
giving his assurance that the men
would be properly and promptly pun-
ished for their disobedience and breach
of peace. It is his intention to have
them tried by court-martial for both
these offenses.

The three privates who on Tuesday
night at the Seventh Street armory
admitted their guilt of the offense,
with Private Harry Meredith, who de-
clares that he is guilty, appeared in Po-
lice Court yesterday morning. The
case was continued until September 9,
the men being released upon their own
recognizance for their appearance on
that day.

Major Price's statement follows:
"I feel in justice to the officers
and myself of the 1st Battalion of
the First Regiment, I should make the
following statement:
"No one can regret any more than
we the unfortunate occurrence of Mon-
day afternoon, when some of the mem-
bers of the battalion fired their rifles
promiscuously on their return via
street car from the Pair Grounds. We
recognize the committing of an offense
of this character a 'breach of the
peace.' The conversation and remarks
that took place at the armory between
Captain Stack, Lieutenant Kindervater
and police officers, under the circum-
stances, was perfectly calm.

"It is customary and understood by
all military officers that a certain
amount of courtesy is extended be-
tween officers of one organization and
another, which was absolutely ignored
by one of the police officers, and by
demanding the delivery of a soldier to
him. Should he have worded his re-
marks in the form of a request, it
would have been immediately complied
with.

"The officers at the time, in spite of
the circumstances, felt that they were
acting properly, having been previ-
ously informed that a soldier was ex-
empt from civil arrest except on the
charge of felony, knowing that the
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Denies That Daughter
Will Marry Abruzzi

Elkins, W. Va., September 7.—Em-
phatic denial was made to-day by
Senator Stephen B. Elkins of the rum-
ors that he is preparing to go to
Paris or that his daughter, Katherine
Elkins, will marry the Duke
Abruzzi in February or at any other
time or that his family is to be pre-
sented to the Italian court.

With some impatience he declared
that he has denied rumors until he
is worn out and that he would like
to have it accepted as a fact that
there is no contemplated union be-
tween his daughter and the Italian
duke. "All these things were denied
two years ago, and there is no more
truth in the rumors now than there
was two years ago," said Senator
Elkins.

The sole purpose, he said, of the
European trip of Mr. Elkins and
Miss Katherine Elkins is for the
benefit of their health.

CONDEMNED BY COMMITTEE



SECRETARY RICHARD A. BALLINGER.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW ASSESSMENT

Corporation Commission Com-
pletes Hearing of Attorneys
for Steam Railroads.

ELECTRIC LINES UP TO-DAY

Telephone, Telegraph, Express,
Canal and Steamboat Cor-
porations to Be Heard.

Concluding the tax hearings as to
steam railroads, the State Cor-
poration Commission yesterday heard
similar arguments to those adduced
on Tuesday as to why the assessments
of physical properties should not be
increased. Representatives of several
railroads appeared and argued the
matter, including those of the Wash-
ington-Southern, the only road in Vir-
ginia known as "standard" which had
not appeared the day before.

Following this, the names of all
other railroads in this State were called,
no one answering. These are most-
ly small lines, some of them being
portions of the systems of larger
roads, which had already made their
statements. The fact that the remain-
ing lines were not represented does
not necessarily mean that the com-
mission does not contemplate addi-
tions to their valuations, but it does
mean that they have had their day in
court and cannot be heard again.

Hear Other Corporations.
To-day the commission will hear
representatives of electric railroads,
light, heat and power companies, and
gas and water companies, all of these
being public service corporations. The
tax hearings will conclude to-morrow
with hearings for the telephone, tele-
graph, express, canal and steamboat
corporations.

H. G. Morrison, of Johnson City,
Tenn., assistant general counsel for
the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio
Railway, was first on the stand yester-
day morning. This is the road
built by Thomas F. Ryan, and now ex-
tends from Dante, Va., to Spartan-
burg, S. C. Eventually, it is believed,
it will run from Elkhorn City, Ky.,
to Charleston, S. C. While it is one
of the important roads of the State,
it is not "standard," for the reason
that it is new and is hardly in opera-
tion.

Mr. Morrison, speaking of the cost of
his line, said that this should not
necessarily be taken as a criterion of
value for taxation, as this should be
considered more from the standpoint
of earning capacity.

"The road is a natural
company which this road hopes to handle,
and this concern has not as yet de-
veloped its coal properties in South-
west Virginia. The commission asked
a series of questions as to the cost
of the road, which Mr. Morrison un-
prepared to answer with particu-
larity.

Income Curtailed.
The Virginia and Southwestern
Railway being next called, General
Manager J. H. McCue, of Bristol, ap-
peared. He spoke of the reduction in
the earnings power of the road as
being a coal-carrying spur practical-
ly without local business. The Holston
River Line, between Meccasin
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SOCIALIST MAYOR RAPS ROOSEVELT

Charges Colonel With Purpose
to Create False Im-
pression.

WOULD NOT JOIN IN WELCOME

Former President Spends Day
as Guest of Germans in
Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., September 7.—The
Germans had their day with ex-Presi-
dent Roosevelt to-day. Beginning the
day with a tiff with Milwaukee's So-
cialist Mayor, Emil Seidel, who is a
German, Colonel Roosevelt put in the
succeeding hours of his visit here by
roaming about the city at will, making
his own program as he went. He in-
spected the city's trade schools, attend-
ed two luncheons and a dinner, took
an automobile ride to White Fish Bay,
and addressed two huge audiences of
people in the evening he went to his
car, to start early in the morning
for Freeport, Ill., where he is to speak
to-morrow, and for Chicago, which he
is to visit later in the day.

The Milwaukee Press Club had the
colonel in hand. The club got out the
first and last edition of the "Big Stick,"
a newspaper devoted exclusively to
Colonel Roosevelt's affairs, in honor
of the day.

In a contribution to the "Big Stick"
for this occasion, Mayor Seidel stated
that if Mr. Roosevelt comes to Mil-
waukee holding the same ideas which
he expressed in an article published
by him March 20, 1909, it is clear that
he cannot serve the cause of honesty
and decency in American political
life.

It is possible that I have misun-
derstood the article," stated Mayor
Seidel, "but inasmuch as I am a So-
cialist, and as he had designated So-
cialism as a thing which is against
morals and religion 'abhorrent,' the
voicing of which would 'replace' the
family and home life by a glorious state
of free lunch county and a State
founding asylum—I am sure that he
will be pleased that I am not person-
ally connected with his reception in the
city."

Charging the colonel "with a cunning
and deliberate purpose to create a
false impression," he declared that
the visitor "could lay no claim to the
right of preaching either morality or
religion or civil righteousness."

"In the speaking tour of Mr. Roose-
velt," said Mr. Seidel, "I fail to see anything of importance
beyond political plans and designs. As
such, of course, it is not for me to
speak. I am a Socialist, and I am not
going to join in such a thing as that
it is impossible to misinterpret or misun-
derstand them in the articles to which
the Mayor in his letter refers, and I
advise them to read the articles them-
selves, and not what the Mayor says
of them."

The colonel said the fact that the
city administration was not represent-
ed in the ceremonies did not trouble
him.

The Press Club's special publication,
"The Big Stick," especially disavowed
responsibility for the Mayor's utter-
ance, saying that "Mr. Roosevelt will
understand that Milwaukee's welcome
is none the less whole-hearted—hardly
the less unanimous—because the Mayor
has seen fit to voice a socialist dis-
like for the former head of the nation."

Makes His Own Program.
The original program for the day
included six speeches and visits to a
dozen places. Colonel Roosevelt looked
at them, cast them aside, and made
out one for himself.

At the Boys' Trades School, the colo-
nel spent nearly an hour questioning
the instructors and students about their
work. He went through the place
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BALLINGER UNFIT TO BE RETAINED AS SECRETARY

Five Members of Com-
mittee Condemn Cab-
inet Officer.

CLAIM ACTION BINDS OTHERS

Four Democrats and One Repub-
lican Vote for Resolution—As-
sertion Made That There
Was No Quorum, and That
Final Settlement Has
Not Been Effected.

Minneapolis, Minn., September 7.—
Condemnation of the course of Richard
A. Ballinger in the administration of
the Department of the Interior, of
which he is secretary, and a declara-
tion that he should no longer be re-
tained in that office, are contained in a
resolution adopted to-day by five mem-
bers of the congressional committee
which has been investigating the Bal-
linger-Pinchot controversy. These five,
four Democrats and one Republican,
claim that their vote is binding upon
the committee as a whole. This, how-
ever, is disputed by the other three
members of the committee, who were
present to-day.

But five of the twelve members of
the committee voted for the adoption
of the resolution, which was offered by
Representative E. H. Madison, of Kan-
sas, an insurance Republican, as a
substitute for the one previously pre-
sented by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher
(Democrat), of Florida. Consequently,
the question has arisen as to what ac-
tion, if any, the full committee, when
it is present, will take later. Senator
Fletcher's resolution was as follows:

Unfaithful and Inefficient.
"Resolved, That from the weight of
the evidence submitted to the commit-
tee, we find as follows:
"First, That Mr. Richard A. Ballinger,
as secretary of the Interior, has been
unfaithful and inefficient in the dis-
charge of his official duties.
"Second, That he is unfit for the very
responsible position he holds.
"Third, That the vast amount of pub-
lic property under his control and the
large public interests are not safe in
his hands.
"Resolved, further, That the public
good demands his prompt removal from
said office.

"Be it further resolved, That a re-
port to the Congress be prepared set-
ting forth the grounds and reasons as
shown by the evidence for this finding,
and recommendations including other
matters referred to this committee,
and that the same be submitted to
this committee on Friday next at 10
o'clock, A. M."